3: Czaplicka E-4 (no date) 1918 RL4 Turkic Peoples RL4

619 and subdivided into the Arghyn, Naïman, Kipchak, and Konkrat tribes.

3. Kichik-yūz (Kichik-jus) or Little Orda, living between the Aral Sea and the lower Volga, and subdivided into the Alchin and Yabbas tribes.

565 At the present time the 'hordes' of the Kaizak intermingle to a great extent, but class distinctions within the hordes are still upheld. The nobility, called Tiuri or Ak-sōk, i.e. 'White Bones', trace their ancestry from Jinghis Khan, notwithstanding that the latter was a Mongol. All the other people are called Kara-sōk, i.e. 'Black Bones'. Some old legal customs still disregard the Russian law, as e.g. that of *baranta*, or revenge for a wrong inflicted on one tribesman or clansman, by carrying away the culprit's or his clansmen's herd.

618 Like the other Turks, the Kaizak base their social structure upon a patriarchal system. It is very difficult to define what should be called a clan among the Turks of Central Asia, in the sense in which that term is used in dealing with Africa and Australia. There seems to be a conception of a political group, called among both the Kirghis and the Kaizak *uruk* or *ru*, with its head, *bey*, *bi*, or *serdar* (possibly a confederation of such clans was once called *el*), while a group of families affiliated by blood is called by the Kaizak *taypas* or *tayfa* (by the Kirghis *kyrk*). The head of such a sub-clan, based on blood relationship, is called *ak-sakal*. An amalgamation of several sub-clans forms a *sōk* (clan).

If a clan 'sōk' increases in size, and wishes to divide or to migrate, the departive group sometimes takes as a name the word for the number of the sub-clans of which it is composed, e.g. *On* ('ten'), *Yur* ('a hundred'); or